

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 30 JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1886. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY, AT 95 A YEAR. NUMBER 206

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY NOVEMBER 15.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

Another year of prosperity has been granted to the people of Wisconsin. The State is free from internal dissensions, new industries are being developed, and commendable progress has been made in all that tends to elevate the people and promote their welfare.

For these blessings, it is proper that we reverently return thanks to Almighty God.

Now, therefore, I, Jeremiah M. Rusk, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, in harmony with the proclamation of the president of the United States, do hereby

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27th INSTANT.

As a day of thanksgiving and praise, and I recommend that the people, on that day abstain from labor, and assembling in their usual places of worship, give thanks to Almighty God for His infinite goodness to us as a people, and that we reverently remember the poor who are among us.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed.

(Great Seal) Done at the city of Madison, this 15th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

J. M. RUSK.

By the Governor: ELMER G. TYMME, Secretary of State.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

NATHAN SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Whereas, Chapter 377, Laws of 1885, provides for the establishment of a State Public School for Dependent Children, between the ages of three and fourteen years (excluding those of ungodly mind and body, and criminals and incorrigibles); and

Whereas, The State Board of Supervision, in conformity with their duties under said law, have located said school at Sparta, and have certified to me that three buildings constructed said city for the purposes of said school are completed and ready for use;

Now, therefore, I, Jeremiah M. Rusk, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby this my proclamation, setting forth that the State Public School is ready for the reception of dependent and neglected children as provided by Chapter 377, Laws of 1885, and I do hereby

upon all officers named in the law aforesaid, to whom the duty appertains, to use all due diligence to secure the admission to said school of all children entitled to its benefits, or as many thereof as can be admitted under the rules adopted by the said State Board of Supervision.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed.

(Great Seal) Done at the Capitol, in Madison, this 15th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

J. M. RUSK.

By the Governor: ELMER G. TYMME, Secretary of State.

A good many democratic members of congress were candidates for reelection, have received the impression in a very forcible way, that protection is not dead.

Holman, of Indiana, has been called the watchdog of the treasury. Still his majority has fallen from 3,500 to 700. A bogus watchdog will naturally degenerate in value in times like these.

It doesn't look as if the democrats in the coming session of congress, would be in a frame of mind to do much fooling with the tariff. The result of the elections is a sad reminder to them to let well enough alone.

The republicans will have a chance to do something handsome and commendable during the present session. While the democrats are quarreling over the spoils and the president's policy, the republicans can occupy their time in considering what legislation is needed by the country.

The Chicago Railway Age gives statistics of railroad construction during the past ten months of the present year, showing that from January 1 to October 31, 1886, there were laid 6,439 miles of track on 216 lines, Kansas having the highest figures, viz, 957 miles. The amount of track laid each year since 1875 is as follows:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1875	1,711	1881	4,709
1876	2,712	1882	4,149
1877	2,281	1883	4,832
1878	2,639	1884	5,321
1879	4,169	1885	5,121
1880	5,094		

It has been suggested by a democratic paper that the democrats will have a chance to distinguish themselves this session of congress by simply repealing the silver coinage bill, passing the appropriation bills, and then going home. But there is no hope that congress will do the country such a good service. There will be three months of talking on matters that the people do not care a cent about and then the 4th of March will come and nothing done. There is no uncertainty about congress. It is certain to do nothing commendable.

It is very likely that Mr. C. E. Bros, of Madison, and the Hon. Ed. Coe, of Whitewater, will be chief clerks of the senate and assembly respectively, no other names being mentioned for these positions. Mr. Bros has made such an efficient chief clerk in the past and is so well versed in the duties in connection with the position that there is no doubt he will be again selected for the place. In fact, no other names mentioned. The same may be said of Mr. Coe. He has made a very capable clerk, and being both efficient and popular, he will have no opposition.

Chauncey M. Black the late democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, has been telling the "Democratic Age," what it is that beat him in the late campaign. "We have been shot in the back by our own people," says Mr. Black. This may be regarded as a grave indictment, but we guess it is true. A great many democratic candidates were running the wrong way this year, and some thirty or more candidates for congress were "shot in the back." If democratic candidates make targets of themselves

they must expect to be shot in the back. There is a good deal of independent voting going on now-days, and hence the deep and mournful sigh of Mr. Black.

The anomalies of criminal jurisprudence are as marked in England as they are in this country. Here are a few samples: A man for stealing a hand-cart, five years penal servitude; and another man for assaulting a fellow-workman and knocking out his eye, forty shillings' fine; A man for begging bread when he was unable to obtain employment, ten days' imprisonment at hard labor; and another, for going to the workhouse, rather than accept employment at three shillings a day, a month's servitude and twelve strokes of the cat-o'-nine tails; Again, a man for stealing a cotton shirt, five years' penal servitude; and another man for criminal assault upon two infants, three months' imprisonment.

A new plea for tobacco has been raised, and the ground on which it is based is stated by the Evening Wisconsin: "Some experimenting genius has lately discovered that the waste of the tobacco plant—its stems and other rejected parts—is equal to the best quality of linen rags for the manufacture of fine paper.

"Tobacco waste, which in this country amounts to fully 4,000,000 pounds annually, is a drag in the market, at \$10 per ton or even less; while the current price for linen rags is from \$70 to \$80 per ton. "Thus there is prospect of the development of a new and profitable and permanent industry, due solely to the fact that depraved man will indulge in the awful vice of smoking and chewing tobacco."

ABOUT CLEVELAND'S WEAKNESS.

Ever since Mr. Cleveland has been in public life he has found much fault with the newspapers. Because the papers did not puff him continually, he would get mad and call them venal and liars. He is altogether too self-conscious. He doesn't understand human nature and is too egotistical. These make him weak and childish, and frequently he makes an unfortunate exhibition of himself.

Republican papers have not criticized the president very much for his lack of manhood, but the democratic press has been unsparring in its criticism. The Brooklyn Eagle, the chief democratic paper of that city, makes these remarks:

"The president's sitting (at Harvard) on his time-worn grievance against the newspapers that merely gave an account of his affairs, was inappropriate and out of place. It was the weak spot of an otherwise acceptable address; in fact, it was quite childish. The press has done very well by Mr. Cleveland and the people give him many compensations for the virtual loss of privacy which every president suffers, and which is philosophical not to cry about or inveigh against."

Then the New York Sun, which is root-ribbed in its democracy, has this to say on the subject:

"The matter with Grover Cleveland is egotism. It is an immense egotism. Grover Cleveland is the over-prevailing and prevailing egotism."

These are expressions that find approval among people generally, because they are common sense-like and just. The president's frothing grows out of bad digestion, as stated by the New York World, another democratic paper which is not ashamed to charge its president with the lack of dignity. Here is what it says:

"We are sorry to find President Cleveland still frothing and worrying over what he supposes to be very bad treatment on the part of the press. It is surely an unfortunate sign when a gentleman invited to a dinner at a college dwells in his personal annoyance at the conduct of newspapers, and talks more wildly than with dignity about 'the silly, mean and cowardly lies that are every day found in the columns of certain newspapers which reflect every instinct of American malignancy and up ghoul-like glee debase every sacred relation of private life.' It foreshadows bad digestion. Really we cannot see any just ground for Mr. Cleveland's persistent and severe assaults on the press."

REBELLIOUS KNIGHTS.

The great strike at the stock yards at Chicago is over, or at least it was been declared off for the present. Last Wednesday, General Master Workman Powderly instructed the striking knights to return to their work, but the order was not obeyed, and on Saturday he repeated the order in a peremptory manner, ordering that those who refused to obey the command of the general executive board would have their charters taken from them.

This is another of the many instances of the uselessness of strikes to working-men. They strike when there is no cause for striking. They are led blindly into this sort of trouble by labor agitators who have not the industry to earn a living by the work of their hands nor the honesty nor ability to lead the knights in a way that will save them from serious loss and deep humiliation. The strike for eight hours was not warranted on any ground. Mr. Powderly did not favor it. The general executive board opposed it. The local officers of the Knights of Chicago wanted to make fools of themselves after the fashion of Martin Tross, and ordered the strike. This was an outrage on the ignorant workingmen who did not know enough to see into what trouble their blind and lazy leaders would lead them.

As a matter of course, when Mr. Powderly issued an order to stop the foolishness, there was a great scramble among the strikers for work. But hundreds of non-union men had been hired to run the packing houses after the strike began, and the packers refused to discharge them and take back the strikers. In this they did just right, but anyone can see the hardship that will come upon the knights of being thrown out of employment at the beginning of winter. The strike was a failure, and the poor laborers who need every dollar they can get, are out of work. Herein is the curse of a labor organization that can not protect its members and keep them from falling into trouble like that

THE FLOWING BOWL.

AS DISCUSSED BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

What the Tamblers Paid Cane Sugar Last Year for Their Love of the Ardent—Some Suggestions as to the Collection of the Tax—A Few Points Regarding Oenomergaria.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.—The annual report of Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was given to the press Sunday, and is full of interesting figures for those inclined to investigate the operations of this branch of government taxation. The total receipts from all sources during the past year were \$116,902,420, against \$114,451,721 for the preceding fiscal year, and \$121,300,000 for the year ended June 30, 1884. The commissioner estimates that \$18,500,000 will be collected during the current fiscal year from the various sources of internal revenue. In making this estimate, however, he is much embarrassed by the presence of a new source of revenue, oenomergaria, and the entire absence of any statistical information as to the quantity manufactured, etc.

During the last year the amount of taxes collected from spirits amounted to \$86,092,305, an increase of \$1,581,567 over the preceding year, from domestic liquors, \$70,570,731, an increase of \$1,245,940 over the preceding year, from tobacco, \$27,967,362, an increase of \$1,300,274 over the preceding year, and from miscellaneous collections and penalties, \$8,554,228.

Illinois furnished the largest amount of internal revenue, \$23,552,253; Kentucky stands next, \$15,740,940; New York third, \$14,343,238; Ohio, \$12,921,349; Indiana, \$8,834,290; Wisconsin, \$8,690,606; Vermont furnished \$33,500—the least of all the states and territories.

The cost of collection of internal revenue for the year was \$1,379,486, being about 3.6 per cent. of the amount collected, against 3.2 per cent. the cost of collection during the preceding year.

The whole number of grain distilleries registered for 1886 was 1,122; operated, 330; registered fruit distilleries, 5,701; operated, 6,075; distilleries of grain used in the production of spirits, 12,195,382—2,005,361 less than the average for the last nine years; gallons of spirits produced, \$8,844,380. During the year, 29,000,000 gallons of spirits were withdrawn from the warehouses, and 5,446,000 gallons removed in bond for export, a decrease of about 4,500,000 gallons from the previous year, which was due to the tendency to increase the stock of Bourbons and ryes in warehouses, which tendency the commissioner says should lead to heavy assessments to enforce the collection of the tax on these classes of spirits for the future, together with the imposition of the 5 per cent. penalty and 1 per cent. per month interest. The commissioner does not think the attempt of the distillers to regulate production will be successful because of the improbability that all the distillers of one kind of spirit can be included in the pools; and even if they should the difficulty of forbidding the sale of the surplus in the future would be probably insurmountable.

With reference to oenomergaria, Commissioner Miller suggests the amendment of the act so that when the tax is paid on those substances without which "supposititious" but not "natural" liquors could be manufactured, the subsequent compounding of these substances may be done without the payment of another tax, as rectifiers are permitted to compound spirits on which the tax has been paid by breaking down the charge for others of similar denominations, and by funding so much of the tax as is paid on such of the wine, etc., as is used for lubricating purposes or in the arts and sciences. He also urges the importance of taxing the product in first form, when the manufacturer obtains his material from the slaughter animal, such manufacturers being comparatively few in number; and by a proper system of bookkeeping the product can then be traced to the consumer.

The New Sugar Process. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.—Professor Wiley, the chemist of the agricultural department, who is at Fort Snelling, is conducting an experiment in sugar-making from Louisiana sugar cane by the diffusion process, telegraphs the commissioner of agriculture that his first estimate of the result was too low. He finished swinging out the second Louisiana "striker" Saturday. The yield of eighty-three tons of cane was 1,000 pounds, or 124 pounds per ton of "first" sugar of fine quality. This is considered a phenomenal yield, but as he states about double the ordinary yield obtained by the old mashing with the same kind of cane. It will proceed to look for seconds at once.

The Sire of Our Army. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, in his annual report to the secretary of war, states that at present the army is composed of 3,102 officers and 23,546 men. He says that the army has become less frequent and Gen. Sheridan ascribes this to the provision made by congress for retiring enlisted men after a certain term of faithful service. The general suggests that the crime of desertion could be almost entirely prevented by judiciously matching with India ink every man convicted by court-martial, as the majority of desertions are found to be committed by "professionalists."

Sheridan on the Indians. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.—In his annual report on the army, Gen. Sheridan discusses the Indian question and repeats the recommendations made last year that each Indian family be given 200 acres of land in the reservations, and the remainder of the land be purchased from them at \$1.25 per acre, the amount to be put in government bonds to be held in trust by the interior department, the interest on the bonds to be devoted to the support of the Indians. The interest would amount to \$4,480,000, which exceeds by \$620,000 the sum now appropriated for their support.

Increase in Exports of Breadstuffs. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.—The exports of breadstuffs from the United States last month were valued at \$11,646,208, against \$10,222,385 during October, 1885. For the ten months ending Oct. 31 they aggregated \$124,477,321, against \$112,428,085 during the corresponding ten months of the preceding year.

The Two-Dollar Silver Certificates. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.—The plates of the \$2 certificates are finished and a proof of the new note is now framed was placed in Treasurer Jordan's office Saturday. The note will probably not be issued before the first of the month.

Buckley's Atonic ointment. The best ointment in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures a cure, or to say the least, it is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Sherman & Co.

Judge of a government by the man it produces. Judge of a man by his doings, a true and speedy remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by Prentice & Evanson, in fifty cent and dollar bottles. Healing to the lauge. Safe and pleasant for children.

THE FLOWING BOWL.

AS DISCUSSED BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

What the Tamblers Paid Cane Sugar Last Year for Their Love of the Ardent—Some Suggestions as to the Collection of the Tax—A Few Points Regarding Oenomergaria.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.—The annual report of Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was given to the press Sunday, and is full of interesting figures for those inclined to investigate the operations of this branch of government taxation. The total receipts from all sources during the past year were \$116,902,420, against \$114,451,721 for the preceding fiscal year, and \$121,300,000 for the year ended June 30, 1884. The commissioner estimates that \$18,500,000 will be collected during the current fiscal year from the various sources of internal revenue. In making this estimate, however, he is much embarrassed by the presence of a new source of revenue, oenomergaria, and the entire absence of any statistical information as to the quantity manufactured, etc.

During the last year the amount of taxes collected from spirits amounted to \$86,092,305, an increase of \$1,581,567 over the preceding year, from domestic liquors, \$70,570,731, an increase of \$1,245,940 over the preceding year, from tobacco, \$27,967,362, an increase of \$1,300,274 over the preceding year, and from miscellaneous collections and penalties, \$8,554,228.

Illinois furnished the largest amount of internal revenue, \$23,552,253; Kentucky stands next, \$15,740,940; New York third, \$14,343,238; Ohio, \$12,921,349; Indiana, \$8,834,290; Wisconsin, \$8,690,606; Vermont furnished \$33,500—the least of all the states and territories.

The cost of collection of internal revenue for the year was \$1,379,486, being about 3.6 per cent. of the amount collected, against 3.2 per cent. the cost of collection during the preceding year.

The whole number of grain distilleries registered for 1886 was 1,122; operated, 330; registered fruit distilleries, 5,701; operated, 6,075; distilleries of grain used in the production of spirits, 12,195,382—2,005,361 less than the average for the last nine years; gallons of spirits produced, \$8,844,380. During the year, 29,000,000 gallons of spirits were withdrawn from the warehouses, and 5,446,000 gallons removed in bond for export, a decrease of about 4,500,000 gallons from the previous year, which was due to the tendency to increase the stock of Bourbons and ryes in warehouses, which tendency the commissioner says should lead to heavy assessments to enforce the collection of the tax on these classes of spirits for the future, together with the imposition of the 5 per cent. penalty and 1 per cent. per month interest. The commissioner does not think the attempt of the distillers to regulate production will be successful because of the improbability that all the distillers of one kind of spirit can be included in the pools; and even if they should the difficulty of forbidding the sale of the surplus in the future would be probably insurmountable.

With reference to oenomergaria, Commissioner Miller suggests the amendment of the act so that when the tax is paid on those substances without which "supposititious" but not "natural" liquors could be manufactured, the subsequent compounding of these substances may be done without the payment of another tax, as rectifiers are permitted to compound spirits on which the tax has been paid by breaking down the charge for others of similar denominations, and by funding so much of the tax as is paid on such of the wine, etc., as is used for lubricating purposes or in the arts and sciences. He also urges the importance of taxing the product in first form, when the manufacturer obtains his material from the slaughter animal, such manufacturers being comparatively few in number; and by a proper system of bookkeeping the product can then be traced to the consumer.

The New Sugar Process. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.—Professor Wiley, the chemist of the agricultural department, who is at Fort Snelling, is conducting an experiment in sugar-making from Louisiana sugar cane by the diffusion process, telegraphs the commissioner of agriculture that his first estimate of the result was too low. He finished swinging out the second Louisiana "striker" Saturday. The yield of eighty-three tons of cane was 1,000 pounds, or 124 pounds per ton of "first" sugar of fine quality. This is considered a phenomenal yield, but as he states about double the ordinary yield obtained by the old mashing with the same kind of cane. It will proceed to look for seconds at once.

The Sire of Our Army. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, in his annual report to the secretary of war, states that at present the army is composed of 3,102 officers and 23,546 men. He says that the army has become less frequent and Gen. Sheridan ascribes this to the provision made by congress for retiring enlisted men after a certain term of faithful service. The general suggests that the crime of desertion could be almost entirely prevented by judiciously matching with India ink every man convicted by court-martial, as the majority of desertions are found to be committed by "professionalists."

Sheridan on the Indians. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.—In his annual report on the army, Gen. Sheridan discusses the Indian question and repeats the recommendations made last year that each Indian family be given 200 acres of land in the reservations, and the remainder of the land be purchased from them at \$1.25 per acre, the amount to be put in government bonds to be held in trust by the interior department, the interest on the bonds to be devoted to the support of the Indians. The interest would amount to \$4,480,000, which exceeds by \$620,000 the sum now appropriated for their support.

Increase in Exports of Breadstuffs. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.—The exports of breadstuffs from the United States last month were valued at \$11,646,208, against \$10,222,385 during October, 1885. For the ten months ending Oct. 31 they aggregated \$124,477,321, against \$112,428,085 during the corresponding ten months of the preceding year.

The Two-Dollar Silver Certificates. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.—The plates of the \$2 certificates are finished and a proof of the new note is now framed was placed in Treasurer Jordan's office Saturday. The note will probably not be issued before the first of the month.

Buckley's Atonic ointment. The best ointment in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures a cure, or to say the least, it is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Sherman & Co.

Judge of a government by the man it produces. Judge of a man by his doings, a true and speedy remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by Prentice & Evanson, in fifty cent and dollar bottles. Healing to the lauge. Safe and pleasant for children.

HEARTLESS CRUELTY.

It is to delude a poor sufferer into the belief that some worthless liniment will cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Honestly the best policy in the manufacture of proprietary medicines in all other matters, and the fact that the proprietors of Athliphors have never claimed for it even all its merit would warrant has not a little to do with its wonderful popularity, and the thousands of grateful testimonials received by them show that their policy has been wisely and right.

Experience has amply demonstrated that mere outward applications are worthless. The disease has its seat in the blood, and any remedy to be successful must deal with the obstructive acid which poisons and inflames it.

Athliphors acts on the blood, muscles and joints directly. It takes the poison out of the blood and carries it out of the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and restores the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the liver and kidneys, cleansing them from irritating substances, and if followed up after the rheumatic conditions cease, it will restore these organs to regularity and health.

Dr. A. Adams, Watertown, Wis., says: "I have been more or less subject to severe rheumatism for fourteen years. During that time I was never free from the disease until I used Athliphors. I have been laid up for months at a time; the last attack was four months. I could not assist myself, my wife was obliged to feed me and I had to be lifted in and out of bed. I have spent at least a thousand dollars with nothing but temporary relief. When I used the first bottle of Athliphors I began to feel relief and when I had finished taking the fourth bottle I was well and have not been troubled with rheumatism since."

Every druggist should keep Athliphors and Athliphors Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athliphors Co., 112 West 41st St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Athliphors and 50c for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, etc., Athliphors Pills are unequalled.



IDEAL HAIR CURLER AND FRIZZER.

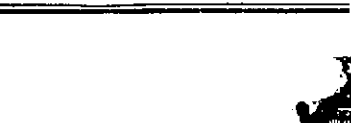
Does not scorch, burn or black the hair or hands. Any lady after a single trial will use no other.

PRICE, 50 Cts. POST PAID.

FOR SALE BY BORT, BAILEY & CO. JANESVILLE AND BELLOIT.

Salesmen.

WANTED: Permanent positions guaranteed with SALARY AND EXPENSE PAID. Any determined man can succeed with this system. No experience necessary. Stock companies, including many fast-selling specialties. Quills free. Address at once. (Name this paper) BROWN BROTHERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



The Most Successful and only Perfect Operating Stove.

In the market. No smoke and perfect combustion. Rich and elaborate art tile columns and tiled chimneys. For hard or soft coal, charcoal. No perfect combustion and heat is secured in this stove. It will be readily admitted that the warmth from an open fire is the most agreeable of any form of artificial heat. In the Orient we are used to have the landmost, cheapest, and most perfect operating stove in the market. By regulating ventilators in lower blowers, fire may be kept all night. This stove has a new and novel draw blower, and is provided with a automatic catch, so that the blowers can be kept raised and lowered by the use of a nickel-plated handle which is furnished with each stove. The or improved cast sectional body. We guarantee the perfect operation of every stove; we also carry full line of stoves, range, and hardware. Send for circular. Address: The Janesville Water Power, Wis. side of River.

KIMBALL & LOWELL.

FURNITURE.

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers! Offer to the farmers and citizens of Rock county their own manufactured furniture at Wholesale Prices for Cash.

Wood Top Chamber Suites from \$18.00 to \$40.00 | Marble Top Chamber Suites from \$80.00 to \$250.00 | Marble Top Chamber Suites, Bovel Plate | Four Drawer Bureau | \$25.00 up to \$50.00 | Three Drawer Wash Bureau | \$10.00 up to \$20.00 | All Bedsteads, five feet high, \$2.50. Also we offer

Wood & Marble Top Center Tables, Extension Tables, Parlor Suites, Lounges, Easy Chairs.

At Bottom Prices. OFFICE, W. room and Factory, the Janesville Water Power, Wis. side of River.

M. HANSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wall Paper!

DECORATIONS! NO CHARGE FOR DESIGNING. Having opened a new and fully equipped office of the above, shall be pleased to show to the public and give estimates for

DECORATING Paper Hangings, PAINTING, GRASSING, ETC. Also order in PAINTS, OILS & GLASS.

ESTIMATED PAINTING IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES. P. O. Box, 1418 E. J. KENT. Opposite Rick, 8 First St.

THE LATEST!

And the freshest stock of DRY GOODS

AND LADIES' & GENTS' UNDERWEAR

Is now open and for sale at CASH BARGAIN PRICES.

AT 34 MAIN STREET, Myer's block. Call and examine goods.

F. QUINN.

S. C. BURNHAM

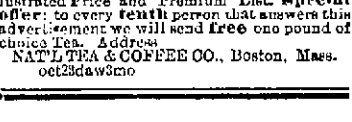


Jeweler and Optician! 68 West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—A live, energetic man, to represent us, \$15 per month and expenses. Goods sent; every one buys; outfit and par. trunks free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., Boston, Mass.

LADIES wanted to get up Tea Clubs for our Pure Teas and Coffees. A host of useful articles to select from at premiums. Send for illustrated Price and Sample List. We will offer to every tenth person that answers this advertisement we will send one pound of choice Tea. Address: NATHAN A. COFFEE CO., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.



Our stock is carefully selected and especially adapted to meet the wants of the public. Our beautiful display is intended for everybody's enjoyment. No obligation to purchase. Only a pleasure to snow goods.

F. C. COOK & CO.

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES.

Fine Kid, Pebble Goat and Oil Grain, HARD PAN PRICES. L. L. CLARKE. Opposite Kimball & Lowell's Hardware store.

First Premium!

Rock County Fair! Largest and Best Display OF STOVES.

METCALF & GOWDEY.

PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR!

Graham Flour AND Corn Meal FOR FAMILY USE; ALSO All Kinds of Feed. Sold in large or small lots at Farmers Mills, Janesville, by NORCROSS & DOTY. Special attention given to CUSTOM GRINDING.

special sale of hose, Saturday, Nov.

25 Cent Sale

25c

AT THE
N. Y.

Saving Store

To day and during the week.

**Read Our List of
25 Cent Bargains**

25c.

LADIES'
FINE Merino UNDERWEAR
Silk Bound, positive value 40c

CHILDRENS'
Scarlet Wool Underwear,
Sizes 18 to 26

25c.

1000 Pairs Woolen Hose
Ladies' and Children's sizes worth 50c.
25 dozen Ladies' Fleeced Hose.
2 pairs children's fancy woolen and merino Hose.
Men's heavy all wool Socks, worth 35c.
2 pairs Men's genuine British Hose, "super stout" worth 25c a pair.

25c.

500 WORSTED HOODS.
Ladies' Misses', Children's. None in this lot worth less than 50c.

25c.

100 Children Knit Coats
For indoor wear. "Keep the little ones warm."

**10 Dozen Assorted
Woolen Scarfs, Nubias, &c**
Worth 50 to 75c

25c.

**50 DOZEN
Fine Wool Mittens**
Ladies and Children's sizes; worth 35 to 50c

2 Pairs Children's Mitts
Not the common 10c kind

25c.

**Double Fold Wool Barege
VEILING**
All colors

25c.

**50 Dozen Large Damask
Towels**
Tied Fringes, new designs fine Turkish Towels with tied fringes—suitable for tidies.

25c.

Turkey Red Table Cloth
Warranted Fast Colors
5 yds. Tieded Crash.
5 yds. Linen Crash.
4 yds. Bleached Linen crash.
3 yds. best wide linen crash.

Childrens Jerseys, All Sizes

25c.

Brocade silk handkerchiefs.
Hemstitched embroidered line handkerchiefs.
2 hemstitched colored border linen handkerchiefs.
3 linen handkerchiefs.
3 fancy bordered handkerchiefs.
6 fancy bordered handkerchiefs.
BEAR BRAND Knitting YARN
1 lb skein.
3 skeins Germantown yarn.
3 skeins Saxony Yarn.
4 balls ice wool.

Card Photo Albums.
Leather covered, worth 75c
3 cards fancy dress buttons, on to 8 dozen on each card
3 remnant ribbons, one to two yds in each, worth 10c per yard

KID GLOVES
In opera shades only, worth \$1 00 and 1000 other bargains as equally attractive. A decided advantage if first choice. Prices quoted for this sale only.

N. Y. Saving Store